THE WASHBURN MUDDLE.

Abstract of the Correspondence Between Minister washburn and the Paraguayan State Department.

The United States Minister Charged With Sheltering, Aiding and Abetting Conspirators Against Lopez.

Minister Charles A. Washburn, Envoy of the managed to get up a quarrel with the government of that State which would give Secretary Wm. H. Sew-ard a fine chance to show off his diplomatic writing. The ministers who have been under the latter's in-structions in South America have signally failed in

The readers of the Herald have already seen the rersion of Mr. Washburn in his letter of September M to Mr. Stuart, British Minister in the Argentine Confederation. It will be recollected that the trouble arose out of the evacuation of Asunction and the declaration by the Paraguayan government that it was a military point. The American Legation alone was allowed to remain in Asuncion, and several persons, between the date of evacuation and June 16, took up their abode in the American Ministry.

On June 20 Señor Gumesindo Benitez, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs—Señor José Berges had been removed and imprisoned for high treason and

dinister for Foreign Affairs—Señor José Berges had been removed and imprisoned for high treason and conspiracy—sent a note to Mr. Washburn to inquire if the Portuguese subject, José Maria Lette Pereira, ras in his legation, as the police had been informed; low long, why and wherefor. At the same time he sked a list all persons there not belonging to the legation. On June 22, Mr. Washburn denied his obligation. On June 22, Mr. Washburn denied his obligation to reply; through courtesy he would, though the erms in which the information was asked justified withholding it. Señor Pereira, he adds, came to the egation June 16 as his guest; his motives in coming error representations of the French Course. He then quested, a list of the persons not belong-gation, but whom he had nevertheless nt of that of the 4th of April, Mr. Washburn gave of the persons belonging to the legation. of these are included in the present list, ch is as follows:-Mr. and Mrs. Eden, Mrs. children, Mr. Newton and four children, Mr. ncisco Rodrigues Larreta—Orientals; John eld and Thomas Carter—Americans; Jose

of the demand, because Percira was accused and had to appear in court, but was sheltered at the legation in contravention of governmental erders. Next day Washburn writes his great surprise; due respect was not shown him as an accredited minister; he is requested to deliver mp a guest, and to a police officer. He quotes Vattel to show that he is not bound to accede, except for some definite and high crime against sovereign or State. Pereira moreover, was Acting Consul of Portugal, and as such it might be imagined that Pereira was entitled to ministerial immunities. He saks to know the charge, so that if a grave one he may notify Percira that he can no longer shelter him. On July 11 Benitez replies to Washburn's arguments. The motives of Pereirain speking the legation, as given by Mr. Washburn and attributed to representations of the French Consul, were to escape from justice; hence the title of guest used by Washburn was incorrect. He denies Washburn's right to demand the charges against Pereira, thus making himself sole judge of Paraguayan law. He also repeats the desire that washburn would not shelter persons of different mationalities who ran away from their contracted service in the government workshops. Besides the privilege of asytum so long maintained without apparent motive, in a purely military post, without other inhabitants than the American Minister, his guests and refugees, as might justly have given which Washburn wished to give to the immunities of his hotel; but the government had carefully exceed to avoid it, and had limited itself in the matter to slight and friendly indications. The legation are incompatible with the place; by insisting on keeping it there part of its privileges, especially the right of asylum, are by the fact relaxed. Persons might abuse the asylum and become dangerous to the Shate, if not agents of the enemy, whose iron-clads had already once shelled the place. He requests, then, the dismissal of all not attached to the of the demand, because Pereira was accused and had

Next day he states that all but Senores Carreras

quests, then, the dismissal of all not attached to the legation.

Next day he states that all but Schores Carreras with Rodriguez and servant, and Schora Pereira will leave voluntarily. On the same day Benntez denies the right of Carreras and Rodriguez to remain at the legation as guests. They, too, are accused and mast be dismissed. He dismisses Washburn's claim to have guests by reminding him of the fact that Asuncion is a military post. July 13 Washburn claims ministerial immunities for Rodriguez as Secretary of the Uruguyan legation in 1864 and as not naving left the country since he held that post. Carreras and Rodriguez he claims to be friends of Paraguay, although both Uruguyanas, whom the aliles would punish severely for their sympathy with and support of the little republic. This note of Washburn's is answered by a demand to dismiss the American, Porter Cornelius Bliss, and the Englishman, George Musterman, both also accused of crimes. Next day Washburn replies that he always considered them as of the legation, and in a desponding tone make passports for the legation. On the 16th Senties replies that Masterman was dismissed from the government service and was engaged by Washburn to perform a certain service wilk the knowledge of government, which made no objections, as he was still considered engaged therein. But he never was recognized by Paraguay as a member of legation. Bliss was under government contract for interary labor; failed to fulfil his contract; owed government sherefor; and Benntez was surprised that Washburn's permanence in Asuncion—a military post—as an act of cordial friendship, especially as it was without apparent motive and with so many refugees sheltered in the legation; but this did not make it withdraw confidence from Washburn. On the 19th Seniez renewed his demand for their dismissal, adding that Washburn's servants, who were permitted to go outside the limits for provisions, were accused of carrying communications between the enemy and the refugees in the Legation. But he chain

If it be proved on full investigation that they are members of such a combination I shall be more associated than I sure was before. Ever since the evacuation of the city Mr. Masterman, who is much addicted to scientific studies and in sessingation, has lived the site of a recluse and had scarcely any communication with anyone outside the precincal of the Legacion, while if Mr. Blies, who has been all the while so instants, so orealismated on all matters with me that

In his second note of the 29th Washburn states

By agreement of the traitors with the enemy the latter was to no secure certain movements on or before the lith instant, and is at appears probable that these criminals may escape from Washburg's house, if they should not be previously instrument, be has the honor to any other than the literature of a much importance, which would also margines are refreshent would view with the greatest path an occurrence of a much importance, which would also margines in considerate to make the constant of the second constant of the second constant of the second constant of the second constant of the prevent time the apprehension of individuals so dangerous to the national cause.

On the following day Washburn opens his letter with these words:—

bears the present communciation.

I improve this occasion to salute your Excellency with distinguished consideration.

GUMESINDO BENITEZ.

The same day Washburn denies that he ever received "any communication either verbal or by letter from Minister Berges since his return from San Fernando." Still, on the same day, Benitez

swearing the treacherous assassination of the Prendent of the republic.

I cannot but seelare calegorically to your Excellency that this Ministry does not recognize Cornelius Forcer Ribs, American citizen, and George F. Masterman, British subject, American citizen, and George F. Masterman, British subject, as members of your Excellency Plegation, and consequantly a cannot accept a discussion with your Excellency you that hasis. I regret, Mr. Minister, that my friendly notes have not been able to avoid the present statement, and I am under the thanvoidable obligation of again requesting the expusion of these criminals from your Excellency's hotel before amended the state of the state of

in the same spirit in which it is offered.

In a note dated July 31, Benitez žides some few considerations on the Bilss and Masterman affair. He recalls Washburn's willingness to dismiss his servant in contrast with the refusal to dismiss Bilss and Masterman. He adds that "the fact is so much the more characteristic, annee your Excellency, in the exercise of your discretionary powers, might give up to the justice of the country your servants accused of crimes, and might renounce all privileges of that nature, respecting persons of your suite, with the exception of those who have been appointed by your government as Secretaries of Legation," Ac. He states that the two men thus sheltered are really the principal members of the plot against Lopez. He also altudes to a personal visit which he paid to Washbarn, July 25, to Inform him in a friendly manner of what he considered a very serious ground

the principal members of the plot against Lopez. He also alludes to a personal visit which he paid to Washburn, July 25, to inform him in a friendly manner of what he considered a very serious ground taken by Washburn in this official correspondence, and to inform him of things which he did not wish to say in writing, because he desired to avoid doing for Washburn's own honor, out that he might be obliged to do it, however, to prove officially the reasons why government was so exigent in the pending questions. He adds:—

I also said that I knew you had received from Berges papers, with cariain precaulions and declarations, labelled them with your own hand; and that I attributed to forgetioness what you said in your yote about the middle them with your own hand; and that I attributed to forgetioness what you said in your yote about the midged to a didner what is posterated that I would be distributed to receive that I would be distributed to you that you ought to naderstand that we are in posteration officed of the distributed to you conflict on the said that I is fullers unless unfortunately, we should be obliged to do so. Your reply was to inquire who were these persons, and I continued the conversation in the same strain without specifying persons. Your Excellency repeatedly said that you were tranquil, that you removed the conversation in the same strain without specifying persons. Your Excellency repeatedly said that you were tranquil, that you removed you would not have exp alleges. "Your Excellency also alithed to the manner of Persim's coming to your house, saving that you had only admitted him until the snould be demanded by the authorities; that you had expressed to Carrersa and other persons in the legation the same biling, and that you can be appear which herges gave you, and that more to be able to reply to your note about them I had made you this rish, in arise to see if in my reply it would be enough to appear in a friendly manner to your mensary, or if it would be necessary to all it is more cont

Sectionery has not yet been pleased to give the matter disconsideration and has placed yourself in a very especial situation.

Benites then goes on to state that Minister Berges
on his trial admitted that he had received a letter
from the Brazilian commander. Caxus, dated at
Tuyu-Oue, through the American legation: his anawer was forwarded through the same channel and
the draught of it is in the package. On the arrival
of the United States steamer Wasp he got another
from Caxus, dated in the beginning of July, after
return instrom the army, on the occasion of Washourn's first visit, the latter carrying it to him perreturn instrom the army, on the occasion of Washourn's first visit, the latter carrying it to him personally. Berges added that Washburn folded up the
letters, put them in an envelope which be labelled
"papers of Berges," put them in his breast pocket
and took them home to the legation. All the details of these transactions are minutely given in
Henitez's note.

In his reply of Angust 3 Washburn expresses surprise that Berges' testimony against him is accepted,
as Berges has usen found in treason. He admits having sent despatches for the Portuguese Vice Consul,
Vasconcelas, with his own mails. He admits also
having received with his correspondence by the
United States steamer Wasp a package addressed to
him with the name of J. F. Gonid, British Secretary
of Legation, on the corner. On opening it he found
that the letters were for Vasconcellos, with a note
from De Sonsa, Portuguese Charge at Montevideo.
He brought them to Vasconcellos, who gave him the
news. The package also contained a letter for Carreras, which Washburn delivered. Here he makes a
singular remark:—

This is the only correspondence that has ever passed
through my hands to many months from any
person whatere from beyond the memory investidoubt, as on another point
the last letter of Captain Kurkand, which was duted
the loth of June at Curupaity, and which he did
not receive this the second tener from Caxias
pass

tract from a Letter of Minister Washburn to a Friend in Washington—His Picture of Marshal Lopez and the State of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1868.

Later and very full intelligence has just been received from Buenos Ayres in relation to the diffi-culty between ex-Minister Washburn and the Para-guayan government. As all the facts had become zilian press had closed. Hon. J. Watson Webb, the American Minister to Brazil, had written a letter to the Anglo-Brazilian Times, warmly defending Mr. Washburn, who, he declares, has faithfully dis-charged his duty under very trying circumstances. A letter is published from Mr. Bliss, the American, who was torn away from Mr. Washburn while he was on his with which Mr. Washburn insisted upon the rights

the whole fearful time was humane, generous and

the whole fearful time was humane, generous and self-sacrificing, and that the abuse that he is now receiving is for other reasons than those alleged."

A letter from Rio daneiro says:

No doubt the course Mr. Washburn pursued was the only one possible to a man who by that time had perfect acquaintance with what Lopez was capable of doing.

A letter from Mr. Washburn, dated Buenos Ayres, October 13, 1868, has just been received in this city, in which he says:

You was here.

ment on destroying the witnesses and bioling out the record. He is the greatest coward ever known, and it was only through fear that he is me go, when Captein Kirkland, of the Wasta, in response to his threat that he is intended to hold on to me, told him that if he dared to touch me our government would have his head if it had to hunt him through all Christendom. He thus concluded to be me depart. For his conduct, as you will percaive, I denounced him as the common enemy of the human race and frangany as outside the pale of civilized nations. I am remaining the forest of the common and the common enemy of the human race and frangany as outside the pale of civilized nations. I am remaining the forest of the common of the mean of the present asked by Lopez. No effort of mine has been or will be spared to resume the unfortunate mon who were tour from me under circumstances of such peculiar atrocity. For them I kept myself in the power and endured the hostility of the worst living many for them I nost cheerfully sacrificed health, comfort and fortunes and endured persecution and insult. I did all that it was in my power to do. My house it was considered in the lightest and I shared with them in all that I had and mall the horrors of the situation. All partied from me with the deepest (ceilings of gratique. Had they was rowned with fugilities, and I shared with them in all that I had and mall the horrors of the situation. All partied from me with the deepest (ceilings of gratique. Had they was to the steamer, I am certain that Capital for my members of the situation of the common of the co

NEW JERSZY INTELLIGENCE.

Newark.
Police Isrullience.—James Tipp, an Englishman, who labors under the erroneous idea that he is continually bleeding from imaginary wounds, was noon. For pointing a deadly weapon at a Teuton named Fred Diddler, a fellow boarder at 233 Market named Fred Diddler, a fellow boarder at 283 Market street. William L. Gilbert, an agent, was placed in durance vile last evening. Subsequently Patrick Kelly, George Smith and Joseph E. Kelly, young corner ioungers, were arrested on a charge of using profane language and insulting female church-goers on the corner of Broad and Market streets. The profane breachists were locked up at the instigation of Alderman Robotham, the complanam. Several persons have been arrested on suspinion of being implicated in the recent diamond larceny from the room of Mrs. Lauretz, but have since been discharged, and the real thief is still at large. Edward Goe Page, who stands charged with baving, on or about the 2d of last Joly, fraudulently collected funds belonging to his employers, formerly liquor dealers, doing business in Market street, to the tane of \$356, has been liberated on bail.

Died.

RARRON.—At Brooklyn, on Sunday. November 22. after a short filmess, Henney Murraay, only son of John T. Barron (of the firm of Stone a Barron), aged 4 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place on Thesday afternoon, at helf-past two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 45 Middagh street, Brooklyn Heights. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further moute.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN MERCER STREET.

At eleven o'clock last night officer O'Brien, of the At eleven o'clock last night officer O'Brien, of the Eighth precinct, discovered fire in the basement of the five story brick building No. 91 Mercer street. The location was at once sent to the Central Office and the belis pealed out the alarm. All the fire companies in the neighborhood were promptly on hand and several streams of water were turned on, but not until the flames had worked their way out of the basement and crawled in to the second

from the engine room in the rear, was occupied by Jacob P. Setzer, manufacturer of piano and packing boxes, who also occupied a part of the first floor.

by H. V. Segler, manufacturer of picture and mirror

companies.

The fourth floor was a manufactory of oval frames, occupied by John Ferguson, whose loss was fully 15,000 on stock and machinery. He is said to be fully insured.

\$15,000 on stock and machinery. He is said to be fully insured.

The fifth floor was occupied by Holystein & Zimmerman, cabinetmakers, whose loss is about \$6,000; insurance not ascertained.

The building was owned by William Graham.

Loss about \$40,000, which is said to be well insured. The entire building, on its various floors, was filled with combustible material and the devouring element ran through it with remarkable rapidity. By twelve o'clock the building was a mass of flames from cellar to roof, and as the fire lapped up the contents the heavens were lighted up with the reflection.

The foremen worked indefatigably, under the di-

tents the heavens were lighted up with the reflection.

The foremen worked indefatigably, under the direction of Chief Engineer Kingaland, to confine the fire to No. 91; but the wind was so high and the contents of so inflammable a nature that the fire extended through the walls, which became sheated, cracked and fell upon the adjoining buildings, Nos. 89 on the south and 93 on the north, carrying in the roof and doing serious damage.

No. 89 was occupied on the upper story by Schwatz & Bloss, manufacturers of morocco jewelry cases, whose loss by water and the breaking in of the building from the fajing walls will be about \$3,000. Insurance not learned.

The third story, building No. 93 on the north side was occupied by #H, Cordes, grocer, who sustained about \$1,000 damage by water. The two upper stories were occupied by — Winstger and others as workshops. The loss on stock will be about \$6,000. Insurance not ascertained. Total loss to No. 93 on building, \$6,000; on stock and tools, \$6,000.

At the rear of No. 91 were two tenement houses. The following are the estimated losses in the rear by water, with the insurance as near as could be ascertained. Jacob Johnson, loss \$200; insured in the Beekman Insurance Co. for \$600. Samuel E. Furman, third floor, loss \$250; insured in the People's Insurance Co. for \$450. Loss to building \$1,000; owned by James Burns.

The adjacent building in the rear lost as follows:—

Reckman Insurance Co. for \$500. Samuel E. Furman, third floor, loss \$250; insured in the People's Insurance Co. for \$450. Loss to building \$1,000; owned by James Burns.

The adjacent building in the rear lost as follows:—Eliza Conkin, loss \$5,000; insured for \$1,200 in the Bowery Insurance Company. Patrick Hickey, loss \$300; insured. Isaac Johnston, loss \$400; insured. Mrs. Brewster, loss \$300; insured for \$400 in the Germania Insurance Company.

At two o'clock this morning the fire had extended to No. 93, and it is probable that the total loss will exceed \$125,000. Owing to the late hour when the fire broke out none of the principal sufferors were present, and these estimates are made from information derived from persons familiar with the amount of stock on hand.

Captain Mills, of the Eighth precinct, and a large detail of men and three sergeants were on the ground and rendered valuable aid to the firemen in the discharge of their laborious duties, and the insurance patrol in saving property from the houses in the reard Captain Cafrey, of the Fifteenth, was also present with a detail of men. Very fittle of the insurance could be obtained. The fire will, in all probability, be confined to the building No. 91, already consumed, and the three story bries. No. 93, that was still burning when our report closed.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

INCENDIARISM IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT .- The table of Wm. Craft, situated in Sixth street, between North Fourth and North Fifth streets, E. D., was fired about four o'clock yesterday morning and was fired about four o'clock yesterday morning and destroyed, with most of its contents. There were four horses in the stable at the time, and they were all rescued uninjured save one, which was slightly burned. The stable was occupied by James Lynch, an expressman. He loses on harness and fedder. The loss of Mr. Craft on building is about \$500. A man named John McGucken was arrested by officer Timothy Phalen, of the Forty-fifth precinct, on suspicion of arson, and Captain Woglom locked him up to await examination.

Department of the Western District paid their last tribute of respect yesterday afternoon to their late brother, George Boylhart, who lost his life on the morning of the 19th inst. by the failing of a wall at department were crape upon their left arms and badges upon the lapets of their coats, bearing the number of the company to which each member was attached. Cinton Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, of which the decased was a member, turned out eighty men, each wearing a badge on the left breast bearing the words "We mourn our loss." The body was encased in a rosewood coffin, bearing an oval plate of silver, on which was inscribed "George Boyhart; died November 19, 1808, aged 20 years, 3 months and 9 days." The remains of the decased, at the close of the ceremonies, were viewed by the members of the department. The face was considerably discolored from the womans he received. The body was taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, whither it was escorted by the department.

Schr Mary Appa, Kenney, Bargor, 5 days, with lumber to New Plate Warring and the West of the Cemetery of the Evergreens, whither it was escorted by the department.

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Schr Alexand, Clupp.

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Schr Alexand, Clupp.

Schr Marray. Planey, Eleworth, with lumber to Bary, Marray.

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The Evils of Our Financial System, and a Remedy Proposed by a Practical Massa-chusetts Financier.

The Evils of Our Financial System, and a Remedy Proposed by a Practical Massachusetts Financier.

Dorchester Mass., Nov. 18, 1808.

To the Hon. Oakes Ames, M. C.:—

Sue-As my Representative in the Congress of the United States, I desire to pregent to your consideration some thoughts and concellsons on the financial questions before the country on which you will soon be cattled to act.

Our people are now trading largely on borrowed capital. The general government has ionated \$250,000,000 of its own bonds, as security for the redemption of said bills, paying to these banking corporations the interest on these bonds, which amonats to \$18,000,000 annually.

These bills the banks loan at the highest rate of intrest they can get; expanding when they ought to expand. They are not used for the convenience and benefit of the people so much as for the emolument and profit of the banking corporations. Why do these banks stand between the people and its general government inferest for the use of the blue so derived the wealth inferest for the use of the blue so derived the wealth inferest for the use of the blue so derived the soft these bills; "The creation of a being creates no new capital, The capital must exist before it can assume that form. Pieces of paper are not wealth, unless the promises are true; and then, though they are wealth in the hands of him who holds them, they are a deduction to the same amount from the wealth of him who made them, and consequently neither increase nor diminish the wealth of the community."

So long as our paper promises cannot be exchanged at par for gold and silver, which are the recognized standards of value throughout the work, so long do we have comparatively little use for specie; and it is exported because it is relatively the cheapest article of export in the market; but so soon as we can make our legal tenders equal to specie, and redeemable in specie, then we can make it more profitable to export other products of our country.

Why is not our government which has the sole pow

bond and seven per cent for the use of the legal-tenders. Neither the individual nor the government is made poorer by the transaction: the paper issued is secured by its own redemptor, the paper issued is secured by its own redemptor, the paper issued is secured by its own redemptor, the bond. So long as there is an equal fund to redeem bills issued the circulation is saile. The note and the securities in the hands of the government will constitute that fund under the proposed system. If the note and security are not redeemed, the government is paying no interest on the bonds lodged as security, and have converted its interest-paying debt, in bonds, to that extent, into a non-interest paying debt in legal-tenders.

If the foregoing is correct, what should be done with the \$200,000,000 in bills loaned by the government to banks, without interest on \$330,000,000 in interest paying bonds? Would not the answer be-wriminis the banks with legal tenders on the same terms as they are here proposed to be furnished to individuals and demand of them the same rate of interest on the loan, which is justice to all?"

The objection may be made to this system that it will expand the currency too much. Let us examine this objection. Assuming the funded debt to be \$2,500,000,000—of this sum \$350,000,000 to by bonds deposited with the Comptroller of the freasury for the redemption of bank bills, \$500,000,000 at least is held in Europe and will not return until it can be exchanged for specie, so long as the interest is promptly paid, and at least \$600,000,000 is held by savings institutions, in trust funds, and by persons who hold it as investments one-half, and probably much more than one-half, under the proposed system, would be held by corporations and the business community, in piace of the baiances now lying on deposit. After the adoption of this system a large amount of capital now used in call loans, which tend to foster speculation, would be driven to seek it we the regulated by the needs of the community.

lieve taxation from the payment of interest on the government debt.

The people need more currency while specie remains as an article of merchandise and is seint-annually thrown upon the market, absorbing the circulation instead of becoming itself the circulation instead of becoming itself the circulating medition instead of becoming itself the circulating medition. The West is to-day demanding the establishment of additional banks in that section, and the industries of the Southern States are hampered and retarded by the scarcity of money.

Statesmanship would prompt the consideration of the question as to the financial requirements of the country and the adoption of some permanent and practical system adequate to meet them at the least possible expense. Very respectfully your friend and obedient servant,

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almana: for New York-This Day.

San rises...... 6 56 | Moon sets...morn 12 17 Sun sets...... 4 36 | High water..morn 2 40

PORT OF NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 22, 1868.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vesseis arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the Heraldoto our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting held March 3, 1898:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1898, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

32—The office of the Herald steam yachts JANES and JEANNETTE is at Whitchell slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound reases will be forwarded free of charge.

ARRIVALS

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTA. teamship Columbia (Br), Carnaghan, Glasgow Nov 9, and ville 10th, with radse and 5 cabin and 99 steerage passen-s, to Henderson Bros. Experienced moderate weather

Brig B Young, a record
M Mahyew.
Schr Hendrika (Dutch), Walvina, Rio Grande de Sul, 74
days, with hides, &c. to order. Had very heavy wanther all
the passage; split and lost sails. Is anchored in the lower

Nehr Catawamteak, Jones, Norfolk. Schr B Foster, Clark, Philadelphia for Boston. Schr B P Hawes, Peck, Philadelphia for Provider Schr Waye, Falkenham, Caisis, 7 days, with

Schr Palase, Ingraham, Rockland, 4 days, with lime to W S Brown.

Schr Chase, Ingraham, Rockland, 4 days, with lime to W S Brown.

Schr R R Carlisle, Potter, Boston for Rondout.

Schr Anna Lee, Johnson, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Rache, Patton, Hoston for Rondout.

Schr Rachel Seaman, Hine, Beston for Philadelphia.

Schr Rachel Seaman, Hine, Beston for Philadelphia.

Schr Rachel Se Miller, Peck, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Rachel Seaman, Hine, Reston for Philadelphia.

Schr Honny Hoat, Kelly, Boston.

Schr Prince Leboo, Harmond, Providence for Virginia.

Schr Prince Leboo, Harmond, Providence for Virginia.

Schr Juniata Patton, Parker, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr John Price, Nickerson, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Dohl, Webster, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Densylvania, Hubbard, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Bennytvania, Hubbard, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Bennytvania, Hubbard, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr Benny Hazzard, Arhold, Hartford.

Schr La Tolles, Allen, New Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr La Tolles, Allen, New Haven for Elizabethpori.

Schr La Tolles, Allen, New Haven for Elizabethpori.

Schr Bannes Satterthwaite, Long, New Haven for Philadelphia.

Schr Thames, Rhodes, New Haven for Elizabethpori.

Schr Falcon, Wheeler, Bit port for Elizabethpori.

Schr E H Bub ard, Godfrey, Portland, Cl.

Schr E A Bodernon, Rankin, Portland, Cl.

Schr E B Anderson, Rankin, Portland, Cl.

Schr E B Anderson, Rankin, Portland, Cl.

Schr Sterling, Nelson, Connecticut River.

SAILED. Barks Woodburn, London; Fides, Bremen. Wind at sunset NW, fresh.

inst of wrecks and disasters to the Bahamas, with the names of those vessels seeking Nassau in distress during the month of October:

Nassau, NF, Roy 12, 1863.

Oct 17—Br brig B Shith, of Windsor, NS, Geo H Norris, master, from Morant Bay, Ja, for New York, with logwood and fusite to Henry de Cordova A Co, was put abbore at Dollar Harbor, near Hentini, with ascen rest water in hold and ghising fast; had thrown deek load over day before of Double Headed Shot Key light. About 200 tons wood saved, brought to Nassau and forwarded by Br sch Louisa D.

Oct 21—Br brig Annie Colines, Jas Mills, master, from Rock brought to Nassau and forwarded by Br sch Louisa D.

Oct 21—Br brig Annie Colines, Jas Mills, master, from Rock brought to Nassau and forwarded by Br sch Louisa D.

Salb—Brig James Crow (dr.), Michael B Ambrose, master, from New York for Aspinwali, with Coal, arrived in a lead with loss of furctopgallantmast and sail attached, baving secretized a harricane on the 16th, in lat 29 10, in beadstrong actif will deplete with wonderful power the transce of 10 to 701. Leaks being in topsides and decks, has caulked from water line up, repaired damage aioft, and will proceed of the properties of the properti

American Ports.

delphia.

Glarad—Ship Ringleader (new, of Boston, 1183 18-160th Glarad—Ship Ringleader (new, of Boston, 1183 18-160th Glarad—Ship Ringleader (new, of Boston, 1183 18-160th Glarad—Ship Ringleader (New John 1984); achrs J B Bmith, williams, Wilmington, NC; Jos Baster, Baster, Alexandria and Georgetown, DC; Elizabeth English, Growell, and Julie Fratt, Nickerson, Philadelphia.

23d.—Below ship Winged Hunter, from Calcutta; brig \$100s.

23d.—Below ship Winged Hunter, from Calcutta; brig Alloc, from Sturinsm.
CHARLESTON, Nov 19—Salled, bark Helen Sanda, Otia, Liverpool; brig J A Devereaux, Clark, Philadelphia; schr W Hirers, Hoffman, do.
23d.—Arrived, steamship Saragonsa, NYork.
HOLMES HOLE, Nov 20, PM.—Arrived, schra Hattle M Sampson, Blake, Philadelphia for Boston; Ads Harbert, Somes, NYork for do.
21st, AM.—Arrived, schra Marshal Peria, Packard, Philadelphia for Salem; H Baker, Webber, do for Portiand; Preddelphia for Salem; H Baker, Webber, do for Portiand; Preddelphia for Boston; Rio, Clark, Elizabethport for do: H Philadelphia for Boston; Rio, Clark, Elizabethport for do: B C Chase, Collins, Port Johnson for do: Parallel. Cogrina, NYork for Portiand; Franklin, Brown, do for Banger; Fedre A Grace, Lake, Salem for Philadelphia: Frod Smith, Smith, and Eugene, Greenlaw, Bangor for Nyork; Jas B Knowsles, Scott, Boston for do. Returned, bark David Nichola; brigs Gen Marshal, Watchmate, Hiram Abiff; schr Pomona, M H Matier, M E Gage, Orozlando, Z Snow, Bonetta.
MOBILE, Nov 17—Arrived, brig L M Merrill, Ulmer, Boston, Back, Sunshine, Werks, Litzerpool.

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A.—I.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS

Missouri and Kentucky State Lotteries.

39, 48, 43, 2, 17, 210, 3, 55, 28, 68, 77, 38, 67,

Missouri—Class 708, November 21, 1888,

45, 81, 38, 37, 8, 34, 76, 38, 68, 87, 2, 22, 77,

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 555, NOVEMBER 21, 1889,

74, 20, 12, 34, 19, 51, 35, 67, 50, 56, 39, 26, 72,

RENTUCKY—CLASS 556, NOVEMBER 21, 1855,

75, 73, 38, 37, 68, 40, 24, 65, 10, 36, 5, 51, 66,

Lotteries, by J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 200 Broadway and 18

Fulton street.

THE PERILS OF GREAT CITIES. In our great cities how numerous are
THE PERUS
Which her
THE PERUS
THE YOUNG OF BOTH SEXES,
And what an
ANTUL RESPONSIBILITY
Rests upon the heads of
PARKETS AND GUARDIANS,
Whose duty it is to watch over and dete

How jealously should such persons watch the incomings and outgoings of those young people who have been entrusted to their care, and how earnestly should they errice to learn the different methods which Satan employs to TAAP THE UNWARY.

to the end that they may be the better prepared to carry out their important mission successfully.

Some of the SCHEMES AND TRAPS
Which are agread to CATCH THE UNWARY

Which are agreed to CATCH THE UNWARY will be laid bare in a local story of great power and teauty, entitled

ALICE BLAKE; THE PERRY HOUSE MEETING, Which will be commenced in No. 4 of the NEW YORK WEEKLY, READY WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

The story is from the pen of the ever popular writer, FRANCIS S. SMITH, who has made for himself a world-wide fame as a remancer, in the

who has made for himself a world-wide fame as a romancer. In the FERRY HOUSE MEETING

Mr. Smith has brought into play all his wonderful cenius as a romancer, and has furnished a story which, while it is retenetly sensational, it at the same time entropy free from every objectionable feature. It portrays the trials, straighter, temptations and persecutions of an artiess and warm hearter, but headstrong and self-willed girl, and the herois struggles of a poor, but noble solied youth, in a manner calculated to strike an answering chord in every sympathetic heart, and it depicts with wonderful power the transcendent hearty of virine and the histocusness of view. In short, it teaches the grand moral lesson that france, "carry and double dealing, if they succeed for a senson, "carry and double dealing, if they succeed for a senson, eventually certainly meat to languish for a time, will just a creatingly certainly meat to languish for a time, will just a creating the results of the land should certainly read the senson and the land should be senson as the senson and the senson a

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